

Agricultural Trade

With strengthening world economic growth, global agricultural trade is projected to rise throughout the baseline. Agricultural trade will remain very competitive, reflecting expanding production in a number of foreign countries.

The economies of developing countries provide a foundation for gains in demand for agricultural products and increases in trade (see GDP growth chart, page 10). Broad-based economic growth and increasing urbanization lead to diet diversification in most developing regions, generating increased demand for livestock products and feeds, as well as for fruits, vegetables, and processed products. Developing-country import demand is further reinforced by population growth rates that remain nearly double the growth rates of developed countries.

However, international trade in animal products remains heavily dependent on demand from developed countries and from market access achieved under existing global trade agreements. Strong regional preferences for domestically produced meat are expected to motivate growth in feed grain trade, especially to those regions where limited land availability or agro-climatic conditions preclude expanding domestic crop production, such as North Africa, the Middle East, and East and Southeast Asia.

Strong agricultural trade competition is expected in international commodity markets, not only from traditional exporters such as Argentina, Australia, and Canada, but also from countries that are in the process of investing in previously underdeveloped resources including Brazil, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.

Foreign Agricultural Policy Assumptions and Projection Highlights

Baseline trade projections to 2012/13 incorporate long-term assumptions concerning foreign trend yields and foreign use. The baseline also assumes normal weather throughout the projection period. As a result, there are no shocks due to abnormal weather or other factors affecting global supply and demand in the projections.

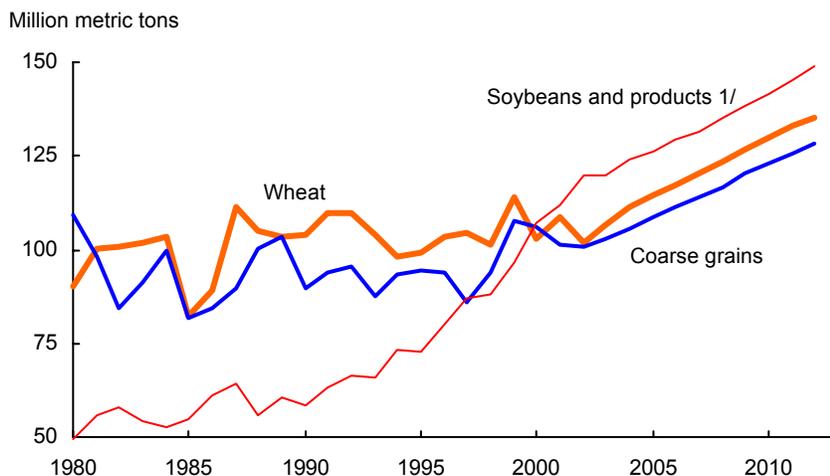
Policy assumptions underlying both U.S. and foreign projections are based on full compliance with all bilateral and multilateral agreements affecting agriculture and agricultural trade as of November 2002, including the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The baseline does not incorporate any effects of agreements not formally ratified by November 2002. Examples of potential multilateral agreements that could have significant impacts on agricultural trade during the projection period but are not reflected in the baseline include:

- Accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) by Russia or any other country not formally admitted as of November 2002;
- Enlargement of the European Union (EU) to add one or more Central or East European countries;
- Implementation of more liberalized trade among the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries;
- Expansion of NAFTA to include additional countries; and
- Implementation of any reforms under consideration in the current (Doha) round of WTO negotiations.

Domestic agricultural and trade policies in individual foreign countries are assumed to continue to evolve along their current path, based on the consensus judgment of USDA's regional and commodity analysts. In particular, economic and trade reform underway in many developing countries is assumed to continue. Similarly, the development and use of agricultural technology and changes in consumer preferences are assumed to continue to evolve based on past performance and analyst's judgment regarding future developments.

Global trade: Wheat, coarse grains, and soybeans and products



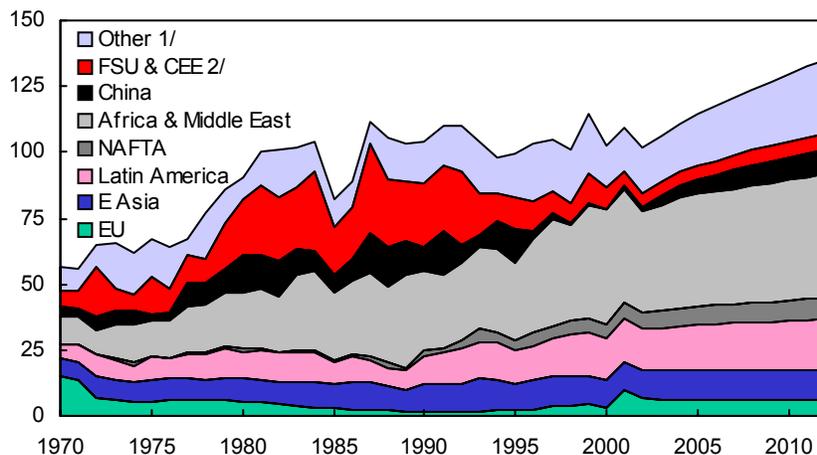
1/ Soybeans and soybean meal in soybean equivalent units.

Rising unabated since the late 1980s, global trade in soybeans and products surpassed wheat—the traditional leader in agricultural commodity trade—and total coarse grains in 2000. Continued strong growth in global demand for vegetable oils and protein meal feedstuffs is expected to maintain the trade supremacy of soybeans and its products throughout the next decade.

- These three major commodity groupings—wheat, coarse grains, and oilseeds (including soybeans)—compete with each other as well as with other crops for increasingly limited temperate cropland. Of the major crops, only oilseeds—notably soybeans in central Brazil and palm oil in Indonesia’s Kalimantan—are successfully tapping into new reserves of virgin tropical soils. As a result, oilseed production and trade can be expected to expand with growth in demand for vegetable oils and protein meals.
- Virtually no growth in overall global wheat and coarse grains trade occurred in the 1990s, largely reflecting reductions in imports by the transition economies of the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). With those demand adjustments largely complete, the continuing growth in import demand from other countries leads to overall gains in global grain trade. Both the FSU and CEE countries are expected to be increasingly important export competitors in future grain trade.

Global wheat imports

Million metric tons



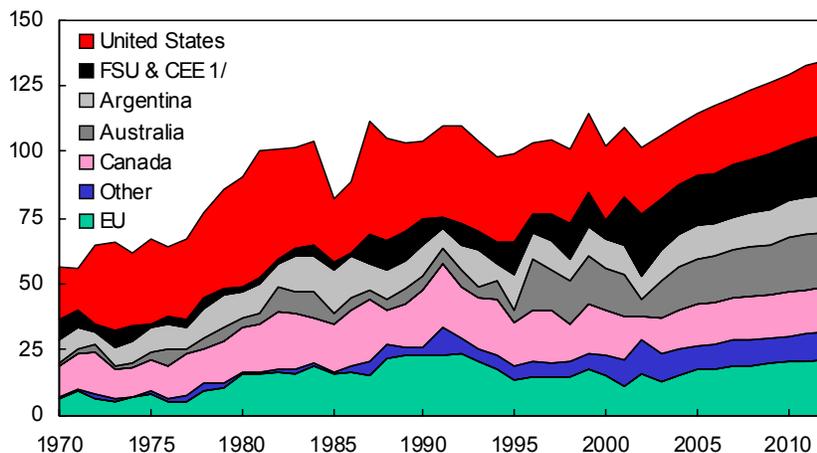
1/ Predominantly South and Southeast Asia. 2/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

Growth in wheat imports is concentrated in the developing countries, primarily Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, where robust growth in income and population underpins increases in demand. Important growth markets include China, Brazil, Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

- World wheat trade (including flour) expands by nearly 29 million tons (27 percent) from 2003 to 2012.
- Developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, and the Middle East account for over one-third of world wheat imports.
- Limited domestic wheat production growth in the face of strong income growth maintains Brazil as the world's leading wheat importer through most of the baseline.
- China experiences rapid growth in wheat imports over the period and overtakes Brazil as the world's leading wheat import market late in the period. Land-use competition and increasing water limitations are projected to slow growth in domestic wheat production. As a result, China turns to the international market to supplement internal supplies.
- Due to mounting costs, Iran is projected to lower consumer subsidies for bread wheat (currently at about 90 percent of total value) through the projection period. As subsidies fall, per capita consumption will also fall resulting in lower imports and consumption.

Global wheat exports

Million metric tons

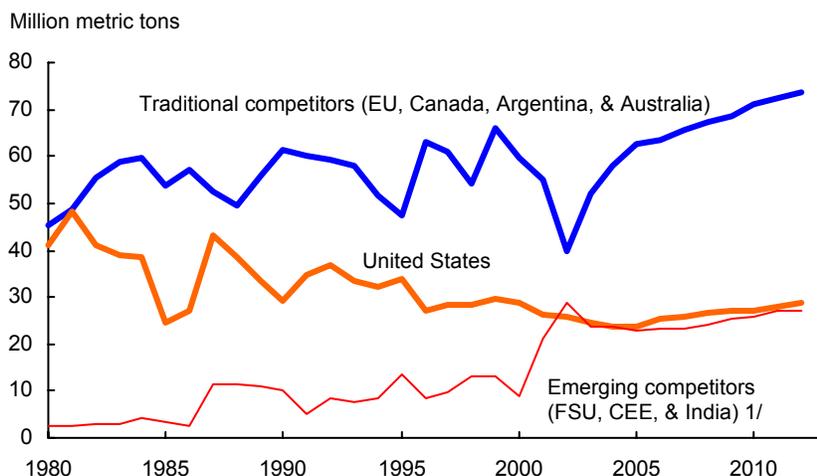


1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

The top five wheat exporting nations (Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, and the United States) account for about 75 percent of world trade through 2012. This is down from an average of 83 percent during 1996-2001 due to increasing international competition from non-traditional sources. However, it represents a substantial recovery from the drought-reduced share forecast for 2002.

- The United States remains the world's leading wheat exporter through the projection period.
- Wheat production in Argentina, Australia, and Canada recovers from drought-reduced levels in 2002. Wheat export shares for Argentina and Canada remain fairly stable from 2003 to 2012. The EU and Australia benefit from plentiful supplies and favorable exchange rates to expand wheat exports and gain market share throughout the period.
- Several former Soviet bloc countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the former Soviet Union (FSU), particularly Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Hungary, emerge as steady suppliers of wheat to international markets. The Black Sea is an important outlet for wheat exports from the FSU and CEE. Wheat exports from the FSU in 2002 have been very competitively priced and have gained international market share at the expense of traditional exporters.
- Wheat trade represents a combination of both food and feed demand. While food demand for wheat is generally stable and only minimally responsive to price fluctuations, feed demand links wheat trade to coarse grain trade and is a major source of variability in grain trade patterns.

Wheat exports: Competitors and United States



1/ FSU = former Soviet Union; CEE = Central and Eastern Europe.

The U.S. market share of global wheat trade holds steady at about 21 percent under intense competition from the traditional four other major wheat exporters—the European Union (EU), Canada, Argentina, and Australia—and from an emerging set of competitors that includes Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Russia, Hungary, and India. Recent market-share gains by this latter set of non-traditional exporters signal increased competitiveness in international wheat markets.

- In Canada, increased demand for barley and oilseeds are expected to keep wheat area from expanding. Only modest yield improvements curtail production growth, while expanding domestic demand limits export growth.
- In Australia, wheat competes with barley, oilseeds, and wool for a land base that is characterized by limited rainfall for crop production and grazing. Yield gains are the principal factor behind rising Australian wheat production and exports during the baseline.
- Wheat exports from the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) surged in 2002, helping to offset drought-reduced crops in the United States, Australia, and Canada. Low costs of production and on-going investment in their agricultural sectors are expected to support FSU and CEE wheat export market share at about 17 percent through the period, compared with an average of less than 11 percent during 1996 to 2001.
- In India, huge government-held stocks and strong government production incentives maintain large domestic supplies through the period. In an effort to bring down stocks, the government is expected to continue efforts to boost domestic consumption as well as to export from government-held stocks, thereby maintaining a steady flow of low-quality wheat exports through the baseline.

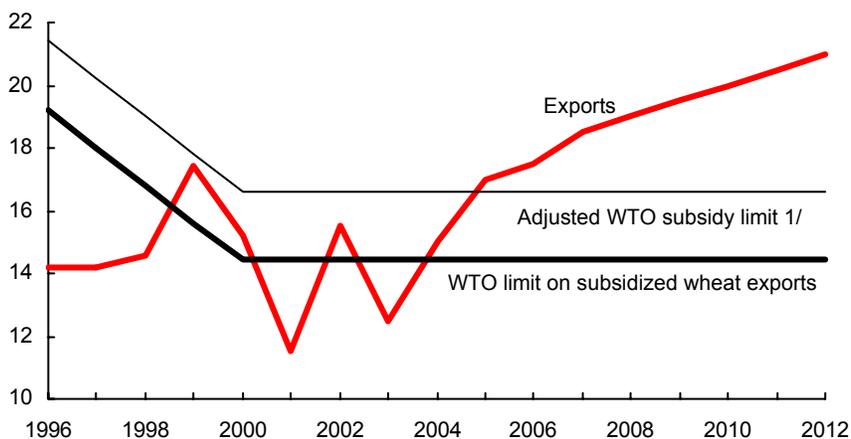
EU Wheat Exports

A projected decline in the cereal area set-aside rate, continued internal production incentives that favor wheat, abundant wheat stocks, and a favorable exchange rate fuel EU wheat exports through 2012. However, increases in domestic use limit export gains. Nonetheless, the EU share of world wheat trade is projected to increase from 13.5 percent in 2003 to 15.5 percent by 2012.

- Under the WTO agreement, the EU's volume of wheat exported with subsidies is subject to ceilings. The need for export subsidies hinges on the relationship between internal EU prices, international market prices, and the EU exchange rate. Although the euro appreciates early in the period, weakness through the latter half combines with the reduced levels of EU internal cereal support prices implemented under Agenda 2000 reforms and rising global wheat prices to allow the EU to export wheat without subsidy throughout the projections. Thus, EU wheat exports are not constrained by WTO subsidized-volume limits.
- Under Agenda 2000 reforms, the set-aside rate for cereals was set at 10 percent. However, since the EU is projected to be able to export all wheat and some coarse grains without subsidies, based on market conditions, internal producer pressure is assumed to result in a reduction of the mandatory 10 percent set-aside to 7.5 percent in 2003 and to 5 percent by 2005.
- Despite the smaller set-aside rate, wheat stocks are not expected to rebuild to the excessive levels of the past. Instead, surplus production is absorbed by increases in domestic demand and exports. Wheat is fed extensively to hogs in the EU. By allowing the set-aside rate to fall, the EU keeps feed consumption high while exporting without subsidy.

EU wheat exports

Million metric tons, excluding intra-trade



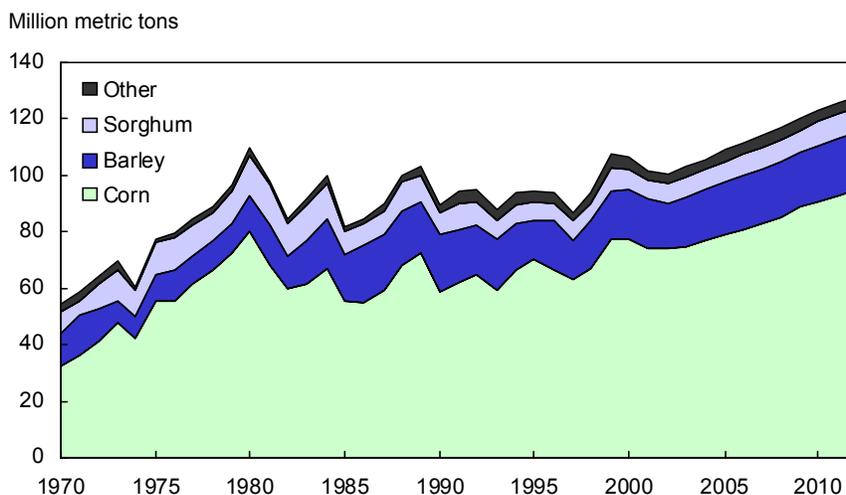
1/ Includes food aid as well as feed wheat exports to neighboring countries made without subsidy due to geographic proximity.

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EU Wheat Exports--continued

- Under the baseline, the EU is assumed to restrict wheat imports to 6 million tons through the projection period to meet domestic policy goals.
- By equalizing compensatory payments between cereals and oilseeds, and by maintaining a single cereals intervention price, Agenda 2000 put an emphasis on wheat production. Apart from the assumed set-aside decline and limitation on wheat imports, no additional incentives to expand wheat area are projected.

Global coarse grain trade by type

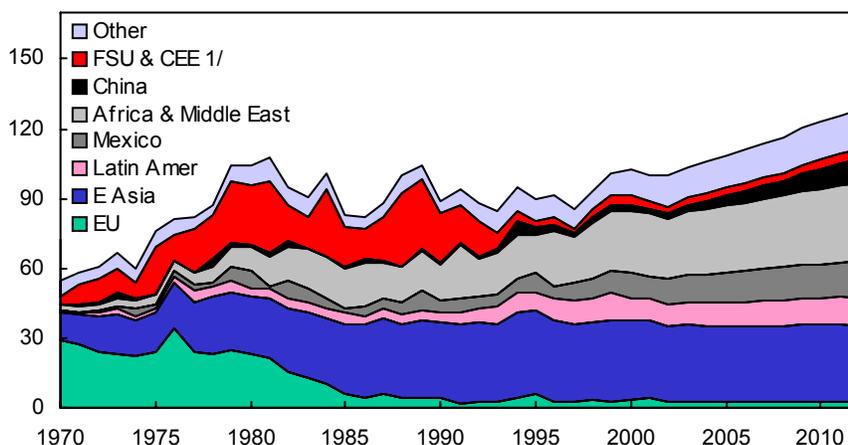


Growth in trade of coarse grains is strongly linked to expansion of livestock activities in regions unable to meet their own forage and feed needs, particularly North Africa, the Middle East, and East and South East Asia.

- Corn is the dominant feed grain traded in international markets. Corn accounts for an average of 72 percent of all coarse grain trade through the projection period, followed by barley (17 percent), and sorghum (7 percent).
- Ruminants and hogs are capable of digesting a broad range of feedstuffs, making their demand relatively price sensitive across alternate feed sources. However, as pork and poultry production become increasingly commercialized, they also demand a higher minimum quality of feedstuffs, particularly related to energy and protein content. This commercialization of livestock activities has been a driving force behind the gains in global protein meal markets and the growing dominance of corn in international feed grain markets.
- Since feed wheat can substitute for feed grains in many livestock production activities, global coarse grain markets are influenced by the availability of feed wheat in international markets. Feed- versus milling-quality wheat is a function of the plant variety, as well as growing and harvesting conditions. Poor harvest-time weather can unexpectedly convert a milling-quality wheat crop into feed-quality wheat that depresses the general level of grain market prices. As a result, weather and the availability of feed wheat in international markets play a major role in the variability of grain trade.
- Trade in barley, sorghum, and other coarse grains is becoming increasingly specialized and driven by specific end-use demands.

Global coarse grain imports

Million metric tons



1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

Rising incomes and associated gains in per capita meat consumption, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of projected gains in coarse grain use and trade. Key growth markets include China, North Africa, the Middle East, and Mexico.

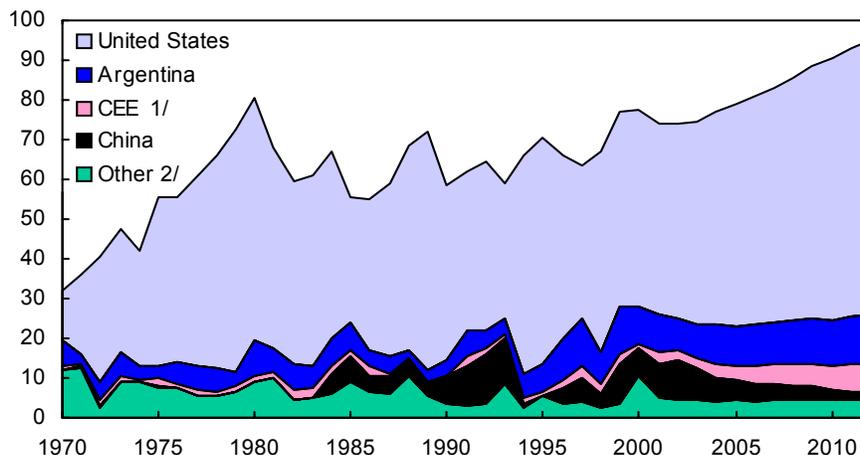
- World coarse grain trade expands by nearly 25 million tons (24 percent) from 2003 to 2012.
- About two-thirds of global coarse grain supplies is used as animal feed. Coarse grain that is traded is also primarily used as feed. Industrial uses, such as starch production, ethanol, and malting, are relatively small but growing. Food use of coarse grains is concentrated in parts of Latin America, Africa, and Asia and has generally declined over time as consumers tend to shift consumption toward wheat, rice, or other foods as their incomes rise.
- A key factor that weakened global coarse grain demand during the 1990s was the drop in livestock numbers and feeding that occurred in the FSU and CEE as these economies underwent structural reform. These adjustments are largely completed. In the projections, steady long-run growth in the livestock sectors of developing countries in Asia, Latin America, North Africa, and the Middle East is expected to overtake and replace the lost feed demand of the FSU and CEE.
- East Asian imports remain mostly steady, as countries in this region tend to maintain stable domestic livestock and poultry production, while meat imports satisfy most internal demand growth.
- Already a major destination for global feedstuffs, North Africa and the Middle East (NAME) experience continued growth in import demand for grain and protein meals

through 2012 as rising populations and an increasing average real GDP growth rate sustain strong demand growth for home-grown animal products.

- Currently, many of the countries within NAME maintain restrictive policies on imports of poultry and red meat, including outright bans and/or high import duties, in order to bolster domestic production. Most Muslim countries have a strong preference for home-grown livestock in order to ensure that the animals are *Halal* (lawful) and *Zabihah* (slaughtered according to Islamic Rites) in order to be suitable for consumption.
- Feed requirements have grown in step with livestock and poultry sectors in NAME countries. However, most countries of this region share the common circumstance of limited arable land and inadequate water resources which constrain their capacity to produce feed grains and oilseeds. The widening imbalance between feed requirements (especially those providing high energy and crude protein) and feed production has translated into increasing dependency on international markets for coarse grains and oilseeds.

Global corn exports

Million metric tons



1/ Central and Eastern Europe.

2/ Republic of South Africa, Brazil, EU, former Soviet Union, and others.

The United States dominates world trade in coarse grains, particularly corn. The U.S. share of world corn trade is expected to grow to over 72 percent by 2012 as few countries have similar capabilities to respond to rising international demand for corn. China's trade share drops, but the U.S. corn sector faces increased competition from Argentina and Eastern Europe, which also increase their shares of the global corn market.

- Argentina, with a small domestic market, remains an important corn exporter as its economy recovers and area and investments gradually return to corn production over the baseline.
- China's corn exports decline from initially high levels to 2 million tons by the end of the baseline as strengthening domestic demand driven by rapidly expanding livestock sectors overtakes production.
- The Republic of South Africa continues exporting some corn to neighboring countries in southern Africa, but amounts remain small (less than 2 million tons) compared with global totals.
- Corn exports from CEE countries nearly triple to about 7 million tons by 2012. Favorable resource endowments, increasing economic openness, and greater investment in their agricultural sectors are behind projected gains in production and trade.
- Brazil continues to export small amounts (less than 1 million tons) of corn through the period in response to niche market demand for non-GMO grain, but strong growth in domestic demand prevents corn exports from increasing.

China Corn Imports and Exports

China remains a net corn exporter through most of the projections period, reflecting abundant domestic supplies and strong producer preferences in production. It is not until later in the period that increased domestic livestock production and demand for feed overtake China's internal supplies and total corn imports exceed exports. However, China continues to export corn throughout the projection period, although a declining amount, due to regional supply and demand differences—Northern China runs a corn surplus while Southern China is corn deficit.

Corn is the favored crop in Northeast China. The proximity to South Korea and other Asian markets provides a ready source of demand, while various government measures—including subsidies for sales of corn from state grain reserves, waiver of certain transportation construction taxes, and a rebate of the value added tax on exported corn—keep corn exports competitively priced in international markets.

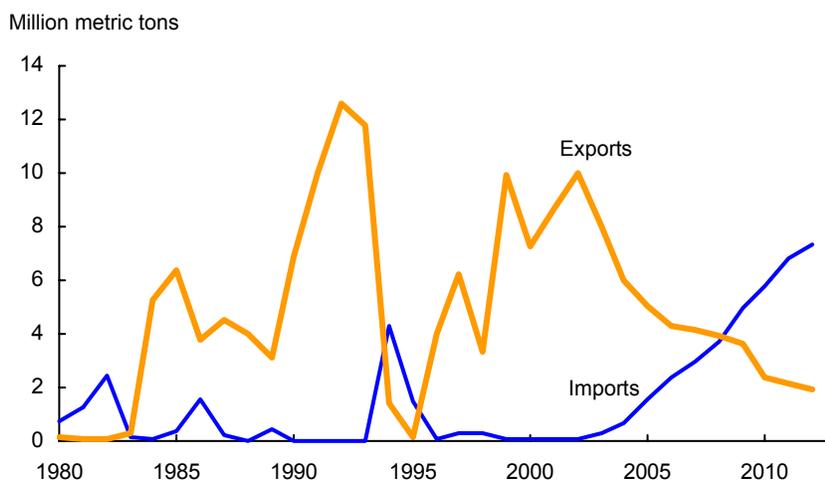
China experienced a large buildup of corn stocks in the mid- to late-1990s due to a combination of favorable weather and local self-sufficiency policies that boosted grain production to record levels. As a result of the large stocks coupled with continued strong domestic production, domestic corn supplies remain in excess of domestic needs through most of the projection period.

Growth in China's domestic meat production

Domestic income growth and meat demand are the keys to projecting China's net trade position. Projections of strong per capita GDP growth in China are expected to drive the growth in domestic meat demand and production.

Regional patterns of meat demand in China suggest that urban demand is showing signs of abating, while rural demand probably will rise further but only with increases in rural incomes.

China: corn imports and exports



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China Corn Imports and Exports--continued

The rates of growth in total meat production and the share of commercial meat output are key factors in determining long run domestic feed needs for China. The transition from backyard to commercial animal production is expected to have two central influences on feed demand.

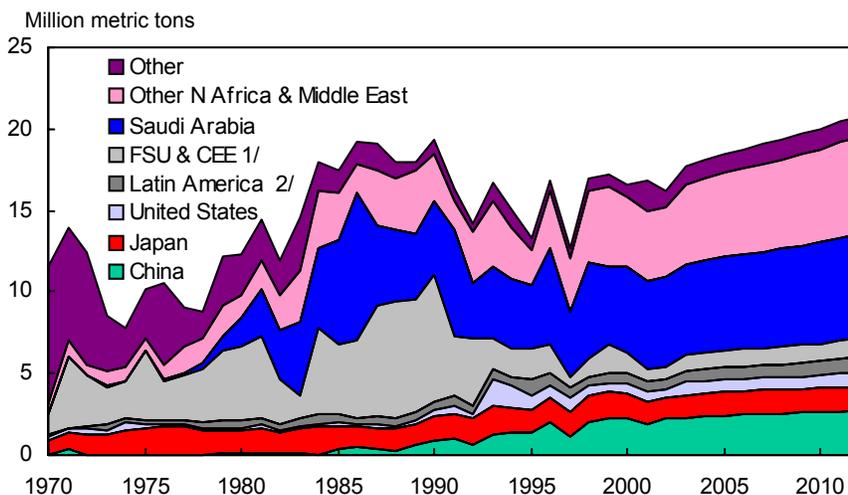
- First, expanding animal populations will increase the demand for feedstuffs.
- Second, as production shifts from backyard units to more specialized production that relies on commercial feed concentrates, the amount of commercial feed needed is expected to increase. This transition from backyard-to-commercial animal production is occurring at varying speeds across China.

Growing concerns for China's livestock sector include high chemical residues and antibiotic contents in meat products, as well as disease and poor sanitation. These issues have limited China's meat product exports and are raising concerns among domestic consumers about safety.

China's aquaculture is also an important source of feed demand and has been driven by gains in domestic consumption, as well as by large exports of seafood products to the EU and Japan. However, both the EU and Japan have recently imposed temporary bans on imports of seafood products from China due to the presence of significant antibiotic and chemical residues. This is expected to slow aquaculture's feed demand in the near term.

In the longer term, the baseline assumes that China is able to overcome these problems and the livestock and aquaculture sectors, along with their associated feed demand, continue to grow.

Global barley imports

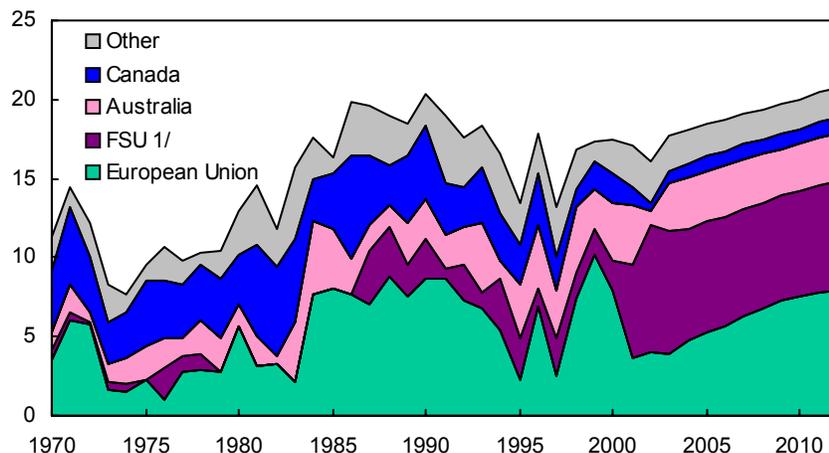


Global barley trade expands throughout the baseline, driven by rising demand for both malting and feed barley.

- Feed barley imports by North African and Middle Eastern countries—where barley is preferred as a specialty feed for large populations of camels, goats, and sheep—grow steadily through the period. In the mid-1990s, corn overtook barley as the principal coarse grain imported by North Africa and Middle East (NAME) countries, due mainly to rising poultry production. This pattern is expected to continue through the baseline. However, the NAME region is expected to remain the world's largest barley importing block.
- Saudi Arabia—the world's foremost barley importer—accounts for over 30 percent of world barley trade through the baseline. Saudi Arabia's barley imports are used primarily as a ruminant feed.
- International demand for malting barley is boosted by strong growth in beer demand in many developing countries, notably China—the world's largest malting barley importer since the mid-1990s. Malting barley is the leading ingredient used by brewers to produce beer, and China's beer demand is rising steadily with growth in incomes and population.

Global barley exports

Million metric tons



1/ Former Soviet Union.

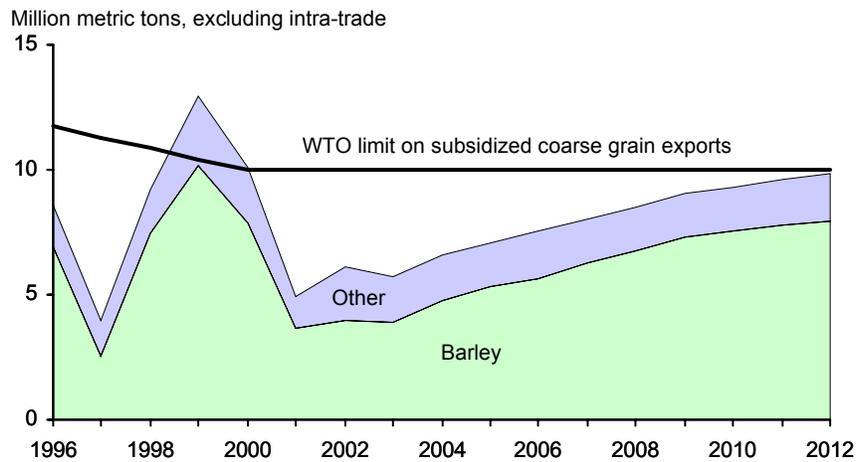
Historically, global barley exports have originated primarily from the EU, Australia, and Canada. However, Ukraine and, to a lesser extent, Russia have emerged as important competitors in international feed barley markets and remain so throughout the baseline period.

- The EU, with abundant barley supplies, doubles its barley exports over the projection period to 7.8 million tons accounting for over 38 percent of world trade.
- The FSU remains a major barley exporter throughout the baseline. However, exports decline from record levels in 2002 to under 7 million tons by 2012 as production in Australia and Canada recovers from 2002 crop-year droughts and exports return to more normal levels in both countries. Together, the FSU and EU account for over 70 percent of world barley trade by the end of the period.
- Malting barley is of much higher quality and commands a substantial price premium over feed barley. In the long run, malting barley's price premium is expected to feature strongly in planting decisions in Canada and Australia, and malting barley's share of total barley area rises in the latter half of the period.

EU Coarse Grain Exports

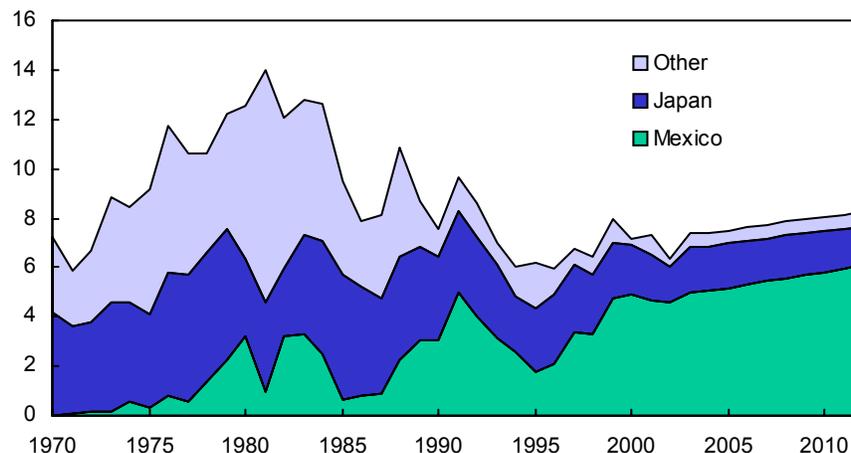
- A declining set-aside for cereals and relative returns that favor barley production in some areas of the EU lead to rising production through the baseline. However, EU coarse grain stocks are not expected to rebuild to the excessive levels of the past. Instead, growing production is absorbed by increases in domestic demand and exports, thereby lessening the need for EU land set aside.
- EU exports of rye and oats require subsidies to compete in international markets throughout the baseline. Most EU barley exports, on the other hand, are not expected to need export subsidies.

EU barley and other coarse grain exports



Global sorghum imports

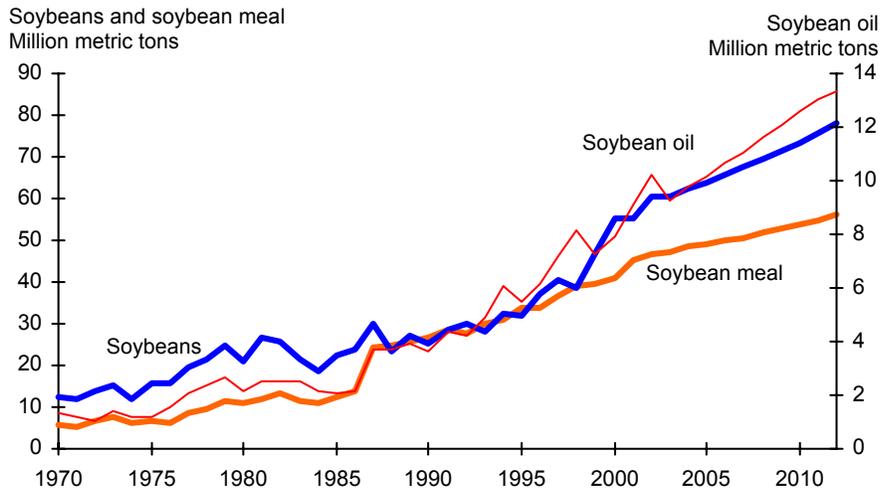
Million metric tons



World sorghum trade increases gradually through the baseline, driven entirely by Mexico which favors sorghum imports as less politically sensitive than corn imports for domestic feed rations.

- Mexico—the world’s leading sorghum importer—increases its sorghum imports to over 6 million tons by 2012 (almost 74 percent of world import demand).
- Japan imports a fairly stable volume of sorghum through the period in an effort to diversify its feed grains.
- The United States accounts for an increasing share of world sorghum exports during the period, rising to almost 90 percent in 2012. Australia’s and Argentina’s combined share falls from 14 to 7 percent during the period as sorghum becomes less profitable relative to other cropping choices in both of those countries.

Global exports: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil

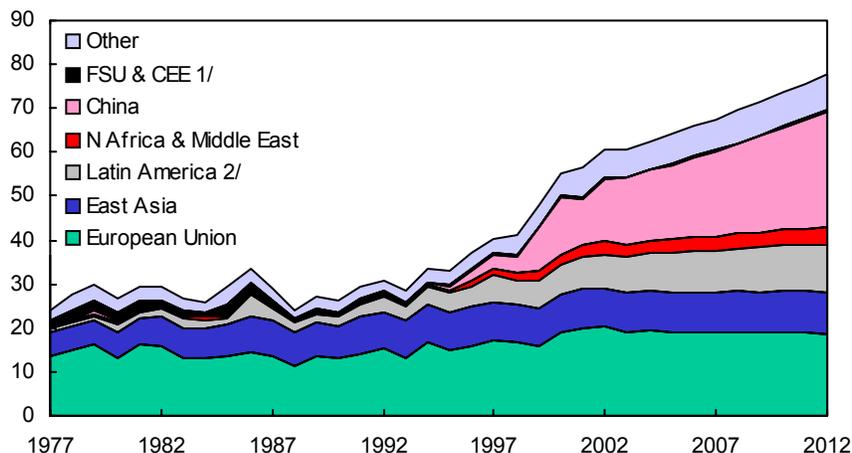


Strong income and population growth in developing countries generates increasing demand for vegetable oils for food consumption and for protein meals used in livestock production. World soybean oil trade grows at a robust 4 percent through the baseline compared with rates of 2.8 and 1.9 percent for soybeans and soybean meal.

- The profitability of oilseed crushing is determined, in large part, by the relative prices of the output products (meal and oil) versus the inputs (oilseeds). Crushing profitability varies across oilseeds based on their oil and meal yield. Soybeans, for example, yield a greater percentage of meal than of oil, so meal prices typically have a greater influence on soybean crushing margins.
- Many countries with limited opportunity to expand oilseed production continue investment in oilseed crushing capacity—e.g., China, North Africa, the Middle East, and South and Southeast Asia. As a result, oilseed import demand is maintained above protein meal import demand throughout the baseline. However, strong competition in international protein meal markets is expected to pressure crushing margins and shift some of the import demand for oilseeds to cheaper meals.
- This steady competitive pressure forces many inefficient crushers out of business. Many importing markets remain deficit in vegetable oils and the growth in vegetable oil import demand exceeds the growth in import demand for either oilseeds or protein meals. Incentives to produce high-oil content oilseeds—e.g., rapeseed and sunflower seed—and palm oil strengthen through the baseline.
- Because of its prominent role in world commodity markets, China’s policy of expanding domestic crushing capacity instead of importing protein meal and vegetable oil significantly influences the composition of world trade—international import demand for soybeans and other oilseeds is greater than would otherwise be the case.

Global soybean imports

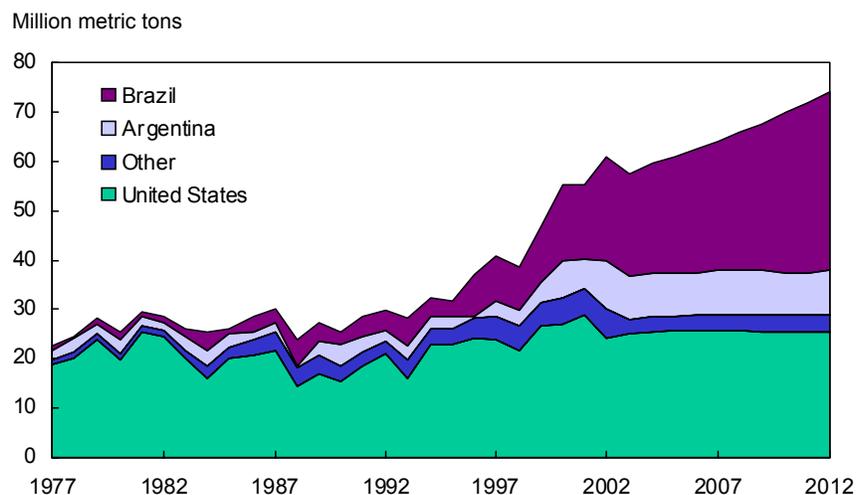
Million metric tons



1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe. 2/ Includes Mexico.

- The EU is traditionally the world's leading importer of soybeans and soybean meal. However, abundant EU grain stocks and lower internal grain prices (due to Agenda 2000 reforms) combine to reduce the relative cost of feeding grains versus soybean meal. As a result, increases in grain feeding are expected to slow the growth in EU soybean meal consumption. This results in slightly declining soybean imports.
- China accounts for over 63 percent of the world's growth in soybean imports over the next 10 years. Significant investment in oilseed crushing infrastructure by China, seeking to capture the value-added from processing oilseeds into protein meal and vegetable oil, drive strong gains in soybean imports through the baseline.
- East Asia's trade outlook is dominated by a continuing shift from importing feedstuffs to importing meat and other livestock products. As a result, this region's import demand for protein meal and oilseeds slows over the baseline. This process occurs most noticeably in Japan.

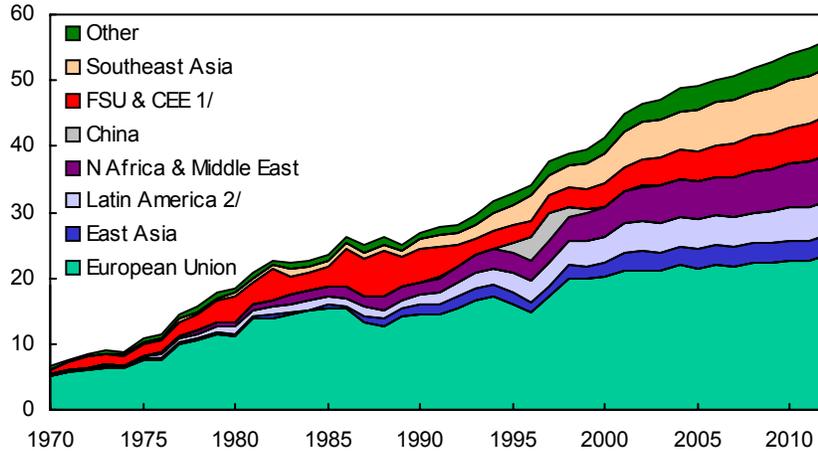
Global soybean exports



- The three leading soybean exporters—the United States, Brazil, and Argentina—account for 90 percent of world trade through the baseline.
- Driven by continuous area gains, Brazil overtakes the United States as the world’s leading exporter of soybeans mid-way through the baseline period.
- Limited expansion of acreage and increasing domestic use eventually constrict exportable U.S. supplies.
- Argentina’s substantial crush capacity and an export tax structure that favors domestic crushing of whole seeds and exporting of the products hold soybean exports steady at just under 9 million tons.

Global soybean meal imports

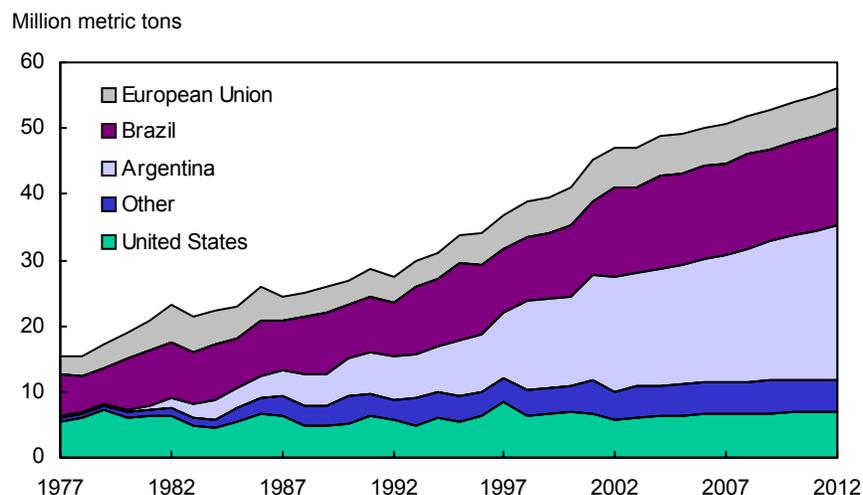
Million metric tons



1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe. 2/ Includes Mexico.

- Despite increased domestic grain feeding, the EU remains the world's principal destination for soybean meal through the baseline as favorable import prices for meal relative to soybeans pressure crush margins and curtail soybean imports in favor of the products.
- Southeast Asia, Latin America, North Africa, the Middle East, the former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe remain important growth markets for soybean meal through the baseline.
- Significant expansion in domestic crushing in China and large imports of oilseeds in the baseline replace the temporary period of soybean meal imports seen in the late-1990s. By the end of the period, China becomes a net exporter of over 1 million tons of soybean meal.

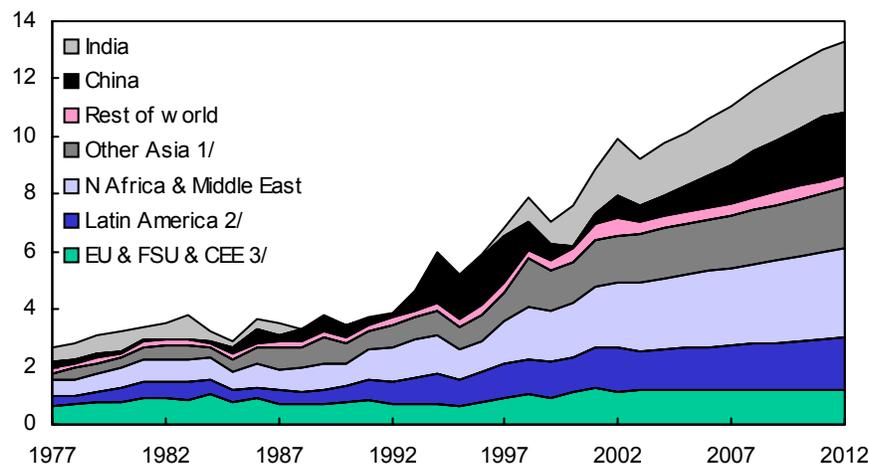
Global soybean meal exports



- In international protein meal markets the three major exporters—the United States, Brazil, and Argentina—see their share of world trade grow from 75 to about 80 percent through the baseline.
- Small but steady soybean meal exports from the EU and India are joined by increasing exports from other South American countries (mostly Paraguay) and China to keep international protein meal markets very competitive.
- Argentina increases its world-leading share of soybean meal exports from 36 to almost 42 percent, while the export shares of Brazil and the United States remain steady during the baseline.
- Strong growth in domestic meal consumption due to rapid expansion of the poultry and pork sectors limits growth in Brazil's soybean meal exports.

Global soybean oil imports

Million metric tons

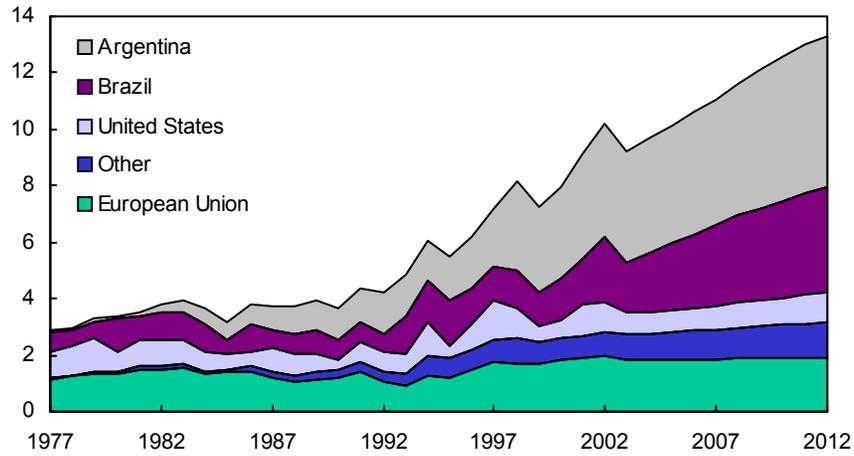


1/ Asia less India and China. 2/ Includes Mexico. 3/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe.

- Income and population growth drive strong soybean oil import demand gains in North Africa, the Middle East, Latin America (particularly Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America), and Southeast Asia. However, these gains are partially offset by slower growth in the mature markets of Europe, Japan, and the United States.
- India and China account for an increasing share of world soybean oil imports due to burgeoning domestic demand for vegetable oils and limitations on domestic production of oilseeds.
- In China, growing demand for high-quality vegetable oils outpace domestic oil production and fuel expanding soybean oil imports. Land-use competition from other crops constrains area planted to vegetable oil crops in China.
- In India there is no strong preference for soybean oil *per se*; however, relatively lower tariffs on soybean oil (held in check by WTO tariff binding commitments) than on other vegetable oils favor continued strong imports of soybean oil through the period. Land-use competition also limits oilseed area in India.

Global soybean oil exports

Million metric tons



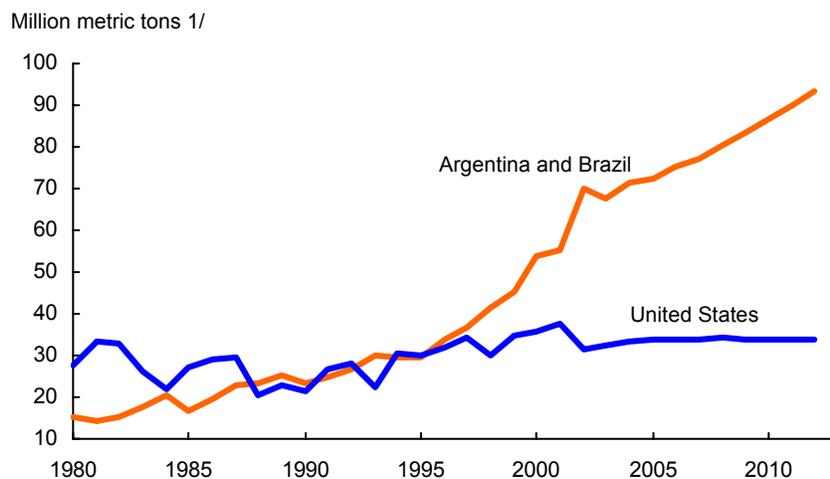
A strong emphasis on exporting soybean products pushes Argentina's and Brazil's combined share of world soybean oil exports from 62 to 68 percent by the end of the baseline.

Soybean and Soybean Meal Exports: United States Compared to Argentina and Brazil

Competition from South America in soybean and soybean meal trade becomes stronger, continuing a long-term trend and reducing the U.S. trade share in global soybean and product markets. Increases in both Argentina's and Brazil's soybean production reflect gains in both yields and area. Soybean area gains are strongest in Brazil.

- Argentina's total crop area expands slowly (about 1 percent per year) over the period due to extensive double-cropping, further adjustments to crop-pasture rotations, and the addition of marginal lands in the Salta-Tucuman region. Soybeans are the major beneficiary of land expansion.
- In Brazil, total crop area expands at a rapid 2.5-percent annual rate as agricultural production continues to push onto undeveloped land in the country's vast interior regions. As in Argentina, soybeans are the major beneficiary of land expansion and planted soybean area increases over 3 percent per year.
- Transportation infrastructure development remains the key to the pace of area expansion in Brazil and the competitiveness in international markets of agricultural production from the country's interior regions.
- Brazil exports significant amounts of both soybeans and soybean meal, with its share of global trade in these markets on a combined basis growing from 24 to 29 percent.
- Argentina exports more soybean meal than Brazil and more soybean meal than soybeans, reflecting the country's substantial crush capacity as well as its small domestic consumption of soybean meal.

Soybean and soybean meal exports: United States compared with Argentina and Brazil



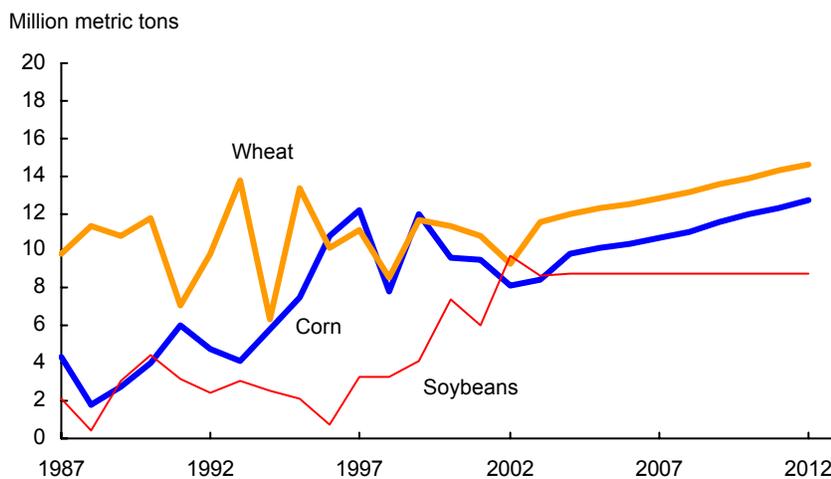
1/ Soybeans plus soybean meal converted to soybean-equivalent weight.

Argentine Exports of Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans

Argentina's economy is assumed in the baseline to contract in 2003, grow slowly in 2004, and then begin to recover in 2005. Economic growth provides the basis for renewed investment in Argentina's agricultural sector and a resurgence of Argentina's agricultural exports.

- Argentina's rich soils and mild, temperate climate allow for a broad range of field crop and livestock activities. Argentine producers receive little direct government support. As a result, relative returns across competing agricultural activities, rotational considerations, and long-run investment plans determine the evolution of cropping patterns.
- Soybeans—the lowest-cost, lowest-risk crop among Argentina's alternative field crops—are favored by producers during periods of economic crisis and uncertainty. Economic recovery is expected to influence the return to more input-intensive crop production, particularly corn. Strong growth in wheat and corn exports from Argentina reflects rebounding production over the next 10 years.
- Rising wheat production is due mostly to higher yields rather than area expansion following a recovery from abnormally low plantings in 2002. Wheat plantings fell victim in 2002 to the immediacy of the breaking economic crisis (coinciding with Argentina's principal wheat planting season in May-June), a shortage of petrol and credit, and widespread uncertainty regarding export taxes and value-added tax (VAT) restitutions to major trading companies.
- Corn production benefits from both area gains (returning to levels of the mid-1990s) and higher yields. Corn yields in Argentina are considerably lower than in the United States, but with continued adoption of higher yielding plant varieties and more intensive input use, Argentina's yields grow significantly through the baseline.

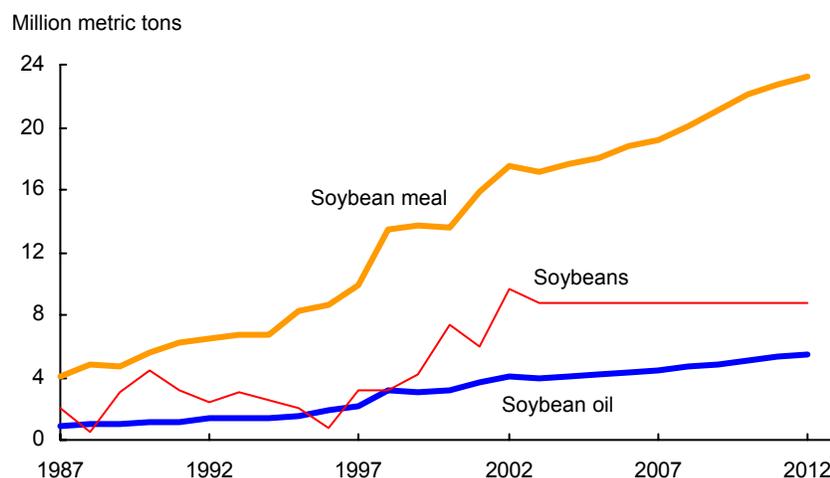
Argentina: Wheat, corn, and soybean exports



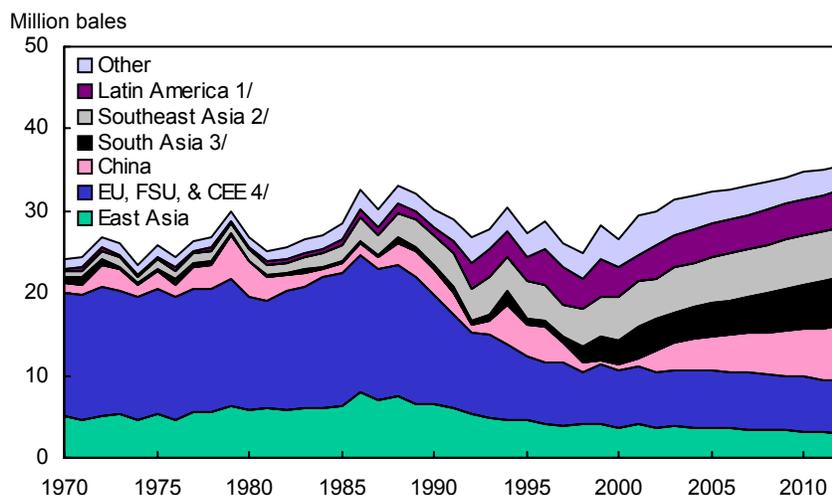
Argentine Exports of Soybean Meal, Soybeans, and Soybean Oil

- Argentina imposed a system of export taxes in March of 2002, partially in response to the economic crisis and the government's fiscal deficit. Argentina's export taxes are assumed to continue throughout the baseline. Under the existing export-tax structure, domestic crushing receives a slight boost as vegetable oils and meals are taxed at a 20-percent rate compared with a 23.5-percent rate for oilseeds. As a result, exports of soybean products (meal and oil) grow through the baseline, while soybean exports are flat.
- In early 2002, Argentina abandoned its fixed exchange rate with the U.S. dollar and allowed the peso to float freely in international exchange markets. The peso had been linked one-to-one with the U.S. dollar since 1991. This artificial linkage resulted in less competitive peso-priced commodities in international markets following the strong appreciation of the U.S. dollar beginning in 1996.
- The peso has depreciated nearly 75 percent against the dollar since the exchange rate float began, making peso-priced commodities more competitive in international markets but also raising the cost of imported inputs. In the long run, the devaluation will benefit Argentina's agricultural sector in the form of increased exports and inward foreign direct investment.

Argentina: Soybean meal, soybeans, and soybean oil exports



Global cotton imports



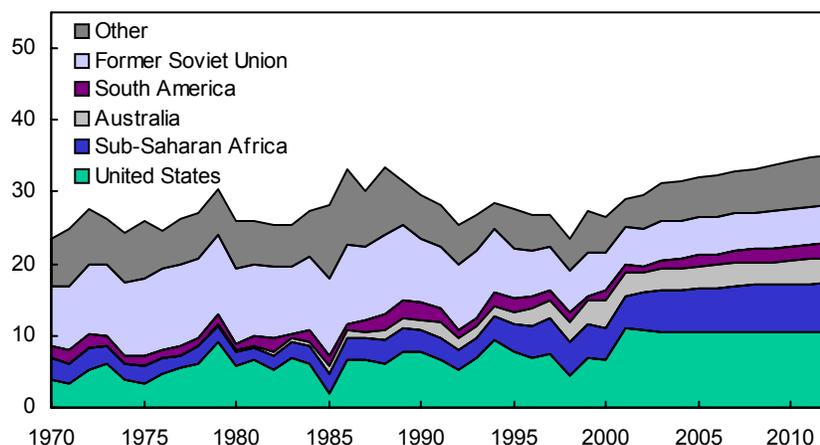
1/ Includes Mexico. 2/ Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. 3/ Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. 4/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Completion of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) phaseout on December 31, 2004 will eliminate quotas and other trade restrictions that have governed international trade in textiles and apparel for more than 30 years. These restrictions are being removed as part of WTO commitments and are having a major influence on world cotton trade patterns. For apparel production, labor is the decisive input factor. As a result, cloth and raw cotton consumption will increase in developing countries where labor costs are lowest. In contrast, high-cost labor markets in Europe and East Asia continue to reduce their cotton imports through the baseline.

- The textile industries in China and South and Southeast Asia are the major beneficiaries of MFA phaseout. Much of the increase in world imports is attributable to China, whose textile industry begins to import record amounts of cotton in the latter half of the forecast period.
- India overtakes Indonesia as the world's second-largest cotton importer about mid-way through the forecast period. India's textile industry grew in the wake of domestic policy reforms early in the 1990s, and will continue to benefit from additional recent reforms.
- Other countries with low labor costs that are most likely to gain from MFA phaseout include Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- In contrast, Turkey relinquishes its place as one of the world's largest cotton importers. In recent years, Turkey's textile industry has benefited from favorable trade access to the EU, its major export market for textiles and apparel. However, the end of the MFA quotas will now give lower-cost competitors the same favorable access to these EU markets.
- Similarly, the EU, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea all steadily reduce their cotton imports as textile trade reforms and/or higher wages in these countries drive textile production to lower wage countries.

Global cotton exports

Million bales

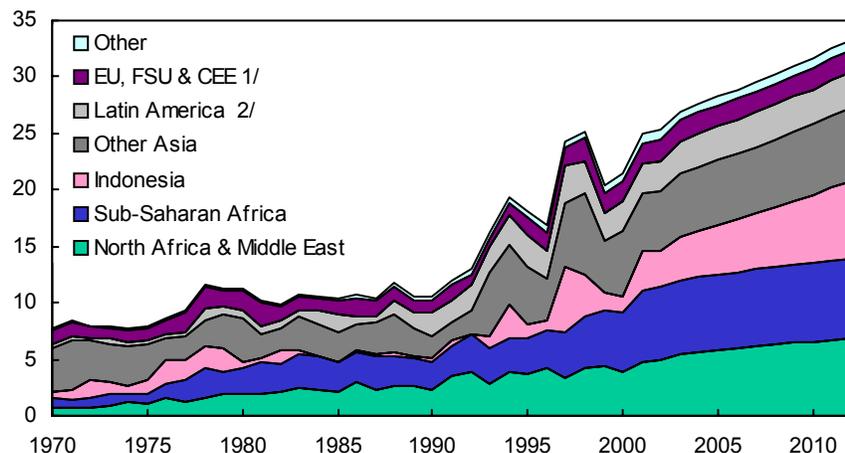


The MFA phaseout is expected to speed the transfer of raw cotton production to countries where resource endowments and technology result in the lowest cost production. Land is a key input factor. Traditional producers with large land bases suitable for cotton production are expected to benefit from the post-MFA phaseout trade patterns. Such producer/exporter regions include the United States, Sub-Saharan Africa, the former Soviet Union, Australia, and Brazil.

- The United States remains the world's leading cotton exporter throughout the baseline period with annual exports (upland and extra-long staple) of between 10.5 and 10.6 million bales.
- Central Asia, the principle competitor with the United States on world raw cotton markets for the last decade, is overtaken by Sub-Saharan Africa early in the forecast period. Government policies in Central Asia promoting investment in textiles have increasingly resulted in exports of textile products rather than exports of raw cotton. Central Asia's textile industries continue to grow faster than cotton production in the region, and exports decline slowly during the forecast period.
- Sub-Saharan Africa's exports have risen in large part due to economic reforms. A large correction in the foreign exchange value of the currency (the CFA Franc) of the major cotton exporting countries of West Africa in 1994 led to nearly a decade of growth in West Africa's cotton production. As West Africa's production gains began to lag at the end of the 1990s, several southern African countries began increasing their cotton production, aided by reforms like ending marketing board monopolies. Continued increases in output are expected as producers take advantage of more export-oriented government policies.

Global rice imports

Million metric tons

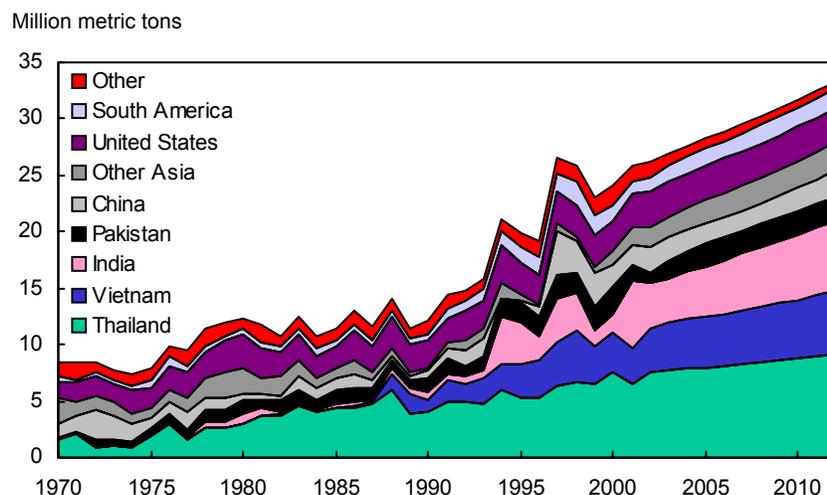


1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe. 2/ Includes Mexico.

Global rice trade is projected to average 2.4-percent annual growth from 2003 through 2012. By 2012, global trade is projected to exceed 33 million tons, more than 25 percent above the record set in 1998. Rice trade as a share of total use remains very small, at only 6 to 7 percent, relative to other cereals.

- International rice trade consists predominantly of long-grain (indica) varieties, which also account for the bulk of trade growth over the next decade. Indica rice is imported by a broad spectrum of countries in Asia, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Philippines, and Saudi Arabia are among the top long-grain markets.
- In contrast, most medium-grain (japonica) imports are by middle and higher income countries, primarily Japan, South Korea, Turkey, Taiwan, and Jordan. Expansion in medium-grain trade is much slower, despite increases in medium- and short-grain rice imports by Japan and South Korea (since 1995) and Taiwan (since 2002) under WTO market access commitments.
- Food demand from Indonesia's burgeoning population drives escalating rice imports. Already the world's leading rice importer, Indonesia's import share grows from 13 to 20 percent in the baseline. Land constraints and already high crop intensity indexes suggest little opportunity for significantly expanding production.
- The Africa and Middle East regions are major destinations for internationally traded rice. Strong demand growth driven by rapidly expanding populations and rising incomes confront limited opportunities to expand domestic production, due to agro-climatic reasons in North Africa and the Middle East and to political and infrastructure deficiencies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Global rice exports

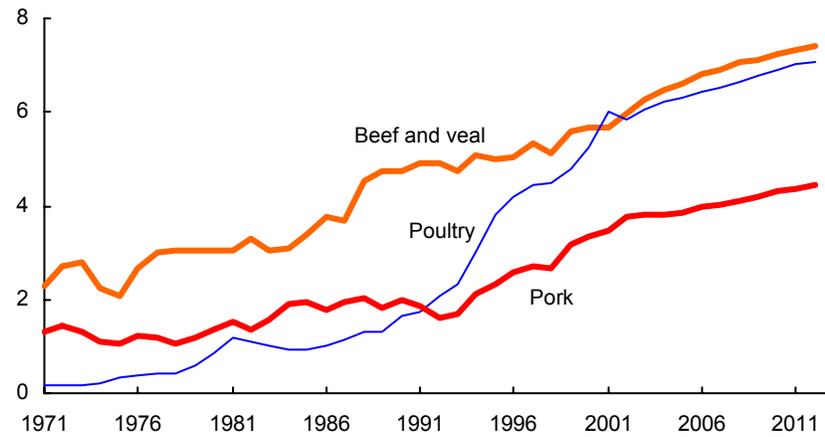


Asian producing countries dominate trade in rice through the projection period.

- Thailand and Vietnam, the two leading exporters of long-grain rice, account for about 44 percent of all rice exports in the baseline. Yield gains in production and declining domestic per capita consumption rates account for the expansion in exports for both countries.
- India emerged as an important rice exporter in the mid-1990s. Apart from small amounts of high-quality basmati, most of India's rice exports are low-quality long-grain rice from burdensome government stocks. High internal price supports encourage over-production, stock accumulation, and a steady flow of exports through the baseline.
- Rice exports from China—typically the world's fifth-leading exporter—grow only modestly as production is shifting to higher quality but lower yielding varieties in response to domestic market signals. Exports are mostly short-grain japonica to nearby markets and low-quality long-grain indica rice to Indonesia and other price-sensitive long-grain markets.
- An important share of Pakistan's rice exports are high-quality basmati rice. Although rice has been an important foreign exchange earner, Pakistan has little ability to expand rice area, and production is confronting a growing water shortage problem. As a result, its exports grow slightly but fail to return to the 2.4-million ton record of 2000.

Meat trade by major exporters 1/

Million metric tons



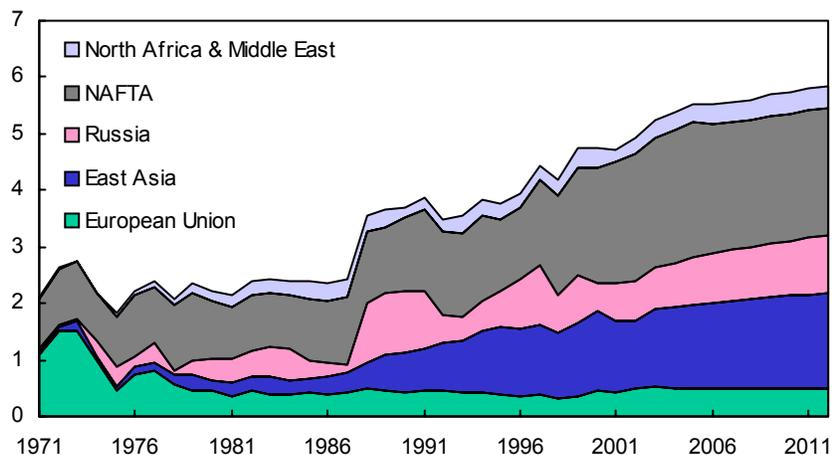
1/ Major exporters only. Due to data insufficiencies, reliable world totals are not available. However, based on available evidence, major exporters account for approximately 88-90 percent of world trade for each livestock product grouping.

Increased market access achieved under existing global trade agreements is behind much of the trade gains in animal products of the past decade. Under the baseline, per capita income growth in a broad number of importing countries is the driving force behind rising global meat demand.

- Global trade in poultry and pork have benefited from improving price competitiveness relative to beef, due in part to economies of scale inherent in increasing industry concentration. In addition, several new exporters have emerged in the past decade, such as Brazil and Canada in pork, and Brazil and China in poultry.
- The baseline assumes no resolution of the ongoing U.S.-EU dispute over sanitary issues related to trade in animal products.
- Under pre-enlargement bilateral agreements, many countries from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) can now ship animal products to the EU at zero tariff. As a result, EU imports of all three meat groupings increase from the CEE region over the baseline.

Beef and veal trade by selected importers

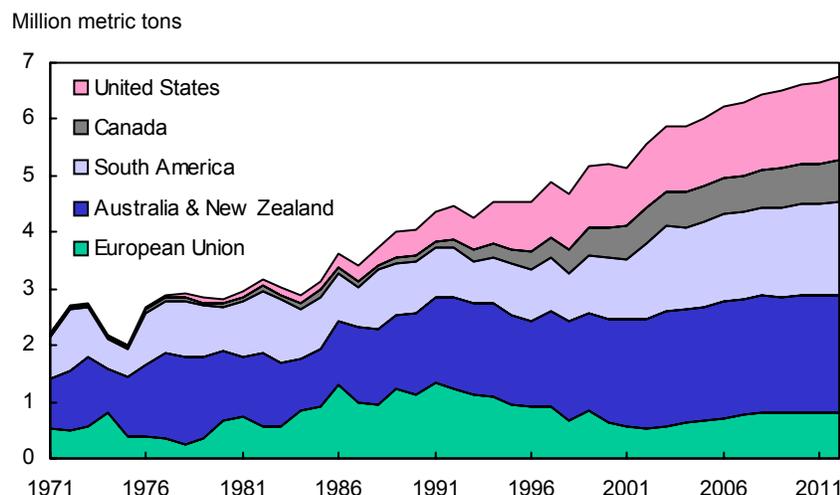
Million metric tons



Most beef trade occurs between developed countries and is closely linked to the market access gains already achieved under prior trade agreements.

- Higher income countries of East Asia, such as Japan and South Korea, increase imports of beef as their domestic cattle sectors are constrained by land availability.
- The NAFTA region is expected to remain the world's pre-eminent destination for beef trade, although a significant share of that trade occurs within the group as a result of NAFTA trade liberalization. U.S. beef imports, primarily from Australia and New Zealand for ground beef and other processed products, decline slightly through the period. This declining trend, combined with robust growth of U.S. higher-quality beef exports to Mexico and East Asian markets, results in the United States becoming a net exporter of beef late in the projection period.
- After the recovery from the BSE scare of 2000 and the FMD outbreak of 2001, EU per capita beef consumption returns to its long-run declining trend through the period. High EU beef stocks maintain pressure on internal prices, thereby slowing the decline in domestic consumption. While EU beef exports are constrained by WTO export subsidy restrictions, the return to normal consumption patterns results in falling stocks.
- No Russian tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for beef is assumed in the baseline. Russia remains a large market for EU subsidized beef exports as rising consumer demand continues to outpace increases in domestic production.

Beef and veal trade by selected exporters

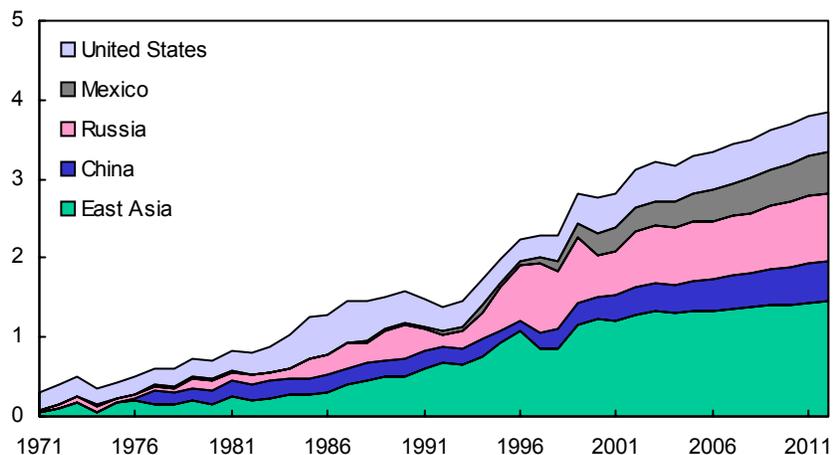


International beef markets may be broadly categorized based on production technique (grass-fed versus grain-fed) and on disease status. Feeding grains adds weight quickly and produces a taste that is desired in markets such as the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Grass-fed beef is generally lower priced and, in the United States, used primarily for processing. The most serious of the animal diseases are foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). FMD- and BSE-free status allows export of fresh/chilled and frozen beef to discerning markets. Otherwise exporters are restricted to shipping prepared and preserved beef products.

- Robust income growth and existing market access commitments in international markets allows high-quality, grain-finished U.S. and Canadian beef exports to continue to expand through the period.
- Argentina is not assumed to regain the FMD-free status in Asian and North American markets that it lost in 2001. However, exports of fresh/chilled beef and processed products remain strong due to competitive pricing into those Asian and European markets that are less concerned about FMD status.
- Australia is the world's largest beef exporter because of a small domestic market and abundant land resources that support large grass-fed cattle populations. New Zealand has relatively high forage yields and its dairy herd produces a stable supply of cull cows and calves grown for beef. Most of Australia's and New Zealand's beef exports are destined for lower-valued beef markets in the United States and Asia. Australia also exports a limited amount of short-fed (grass-raised with limited feeding of grain) beef to Asian markets. Beef exports from Australia and New Zealand remain fairly stable through the baseline.
- The EU exports primarily grass-fed dairy beef to low-income markets in Eastern Europe, Russia, and Africa. Because of domestic pricing policies, EU beef is not competitive in international markets and cannot be exported without subsidies. As a result, abundant domestic stocks and steady production allow EU beef exports to expand until they hit their WTO export-subsidy limits of 817,000 tons mid-way through the baseline.

Pork trade by selected importers

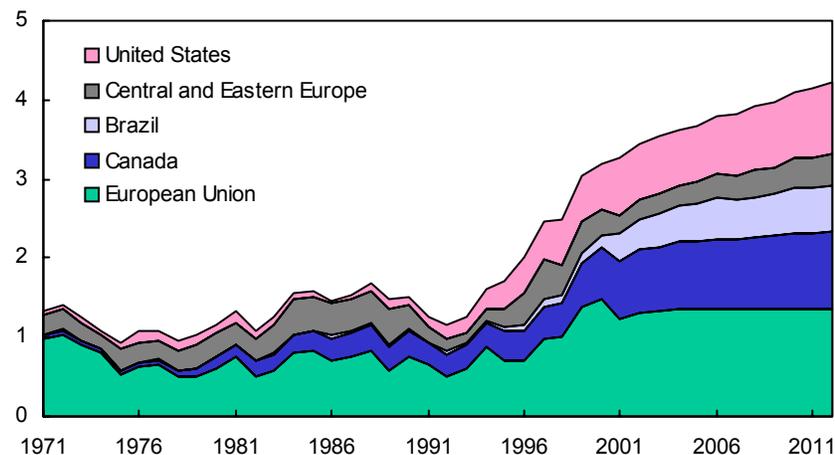
Million metric tons



- Higher income countries of East Asia, such as Japan and South Korea, increase pork imports as their domestic hog sectors are constrained by imported feed costs and environmental issues.
- Russia remains a major destination for competitively priced pork exports from the EU, Brazil, and the United States through the period as demand growth continues to outpace Russian meat producers' ability to respond.

Pork trade by selected exporters

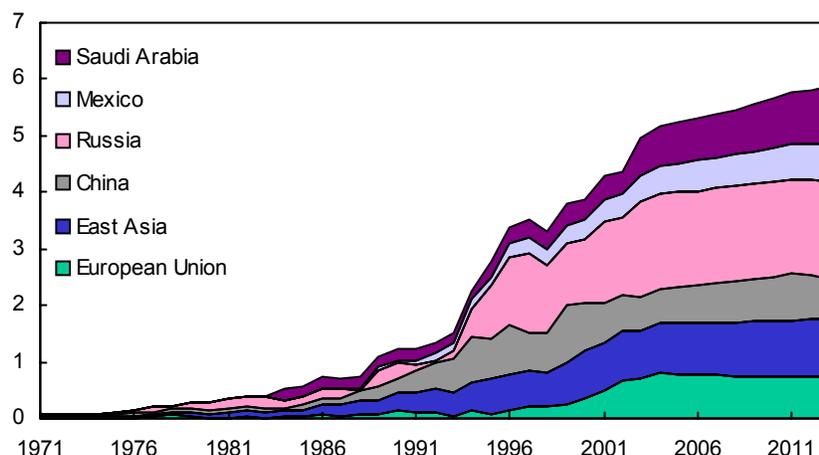
Million metric tons



- Pork exports from CEE countries, particularly Hungary and Poland, rise steadily in the baseline, aided by pre-accession trade agreements with the EU. Hungary's pork exports focus almost entirely on the EU, whereas Poland still focuses a significant but declining portion of its trade towards Russia. However, growth in Poland's hog sector will be slower than Hungary due to limited feed grain supplies.
- Brazil does not gain nationwide FMD-free status in the baseline. This keeps its fresh and chilled pork exports out of Japanese, Mexican, and U.S. markets. Instead, Brazil focuses its pork exports on the EU, Russia, and Asian markets other than Japan. Brazil's rapidly increasing pork production is expected to be very competitive in some international markets. As a result, Brazil's pork exports rise strongly through the projection period.
- By 2004, the trade limitations from South Korea's previous incidence of FMD and hog cholera expire and modest pork exports resume to Japan. Taiwan, also presently under FMD restrictions, resumes pork exports to Japan in 2008, cutting into South Korea's market share.
- EU pork production slows during the baseline due to increased beef supplies and pressure on meat prices. As a result of favorable internal-to-external pork prices, EU pork exports occur without subsidy throughout the baseline. However, EU pork imports increase during the period due to pre-enlargement trade arrangements with CEE countries.

Poultry trade by selected importers

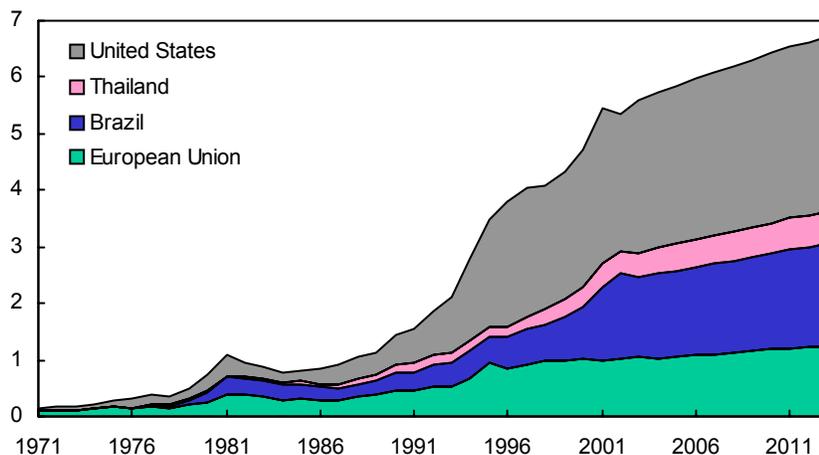
Million metric tons



- Russia remains the world's foremost poultry importer as rising consumer demand continues to outpace increases in domestic production. However, Russian policymakers are coming under rising pressure to limit poultry imports in support of domestic producers.
- To reflect current Russian policy, no tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for poultry is assumed in the baseline. However, other non-tariff measures are applied to slow the growth in poultry imports. The import slowdown has the effect of raising domestic prices and spurring domestic poultry production and feed demand. As a result, wheat and barley feeding, as well as corn imports, rise over the period.
- Poultry imports into Saudi Arabia continue to rise through the baseline. However, consumer preference for freshly killed birds keeps domestic production strong.
- Meat consumption growth in China is met largely by expanding domestic production, but imports, particularly poultry, are also projected to grow.
- Strong economic growth in Mexico, along with trade liberalization under NAFTA, will generate increases in poultry imports.

Poultry trade by selected exporters

Million metric tons



- The United States encounters increasing competition in international poultry markets from Brazil, the EU, and several of the Central and Eastern European countries (CEE) during the baseline.
- An important share of Brazil's rapidly increasing poultry production, particularly from several interior states, enters international markets at very competitive prices. As a result, Brazil's poultry exports rise strongly through the projection period.
- Limited corn and soybean meal supplies hinder the expansion of Thailand's poultry sector and hurt its international competitiveness. Thailand's principal markets are Japan and the EU. Increasing competition from CEE poultry exports under pre-accession trade agreements slowly squeezes Thailand out of the EU market.

Table 34. Coarse grains trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
Importers												
Former Soviet Union ¹	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
Eastern Europe	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
European Union ²	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3
North Africa & Middle East	24.7	24.2	25.5	26.3	27.0	27.5	28.2	28.8	29.7	30.2	30.8	31.4
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Japan	20.0	18.7	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.0
South Korea	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8
Taiwan	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
China	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.6	8.5	9.6	10.1
Other Asia & Oceania	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3
Mexico	8.9	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.7	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.7	15.2	15.8
Central America & Caribbean	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9
Brazil	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other South America	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3
Other foreign ⁴	5.6	6.3	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0
United States	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Total trade	101.5	100.7	103.1	105.8	108.8	111.3	113.9	116.6	120.2	122.8	125.7	128.1
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
Exporters												
European Union ²	4.9	6.1	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9
China	8.6	10.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Argentina	10.1	8.6	9.2	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.3
Australia	4.4	1.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Canada	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Republic of South Africa	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Eastern Europe	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.7
Former Soviet Union ¹	6.7	8.6	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5
Other foreign	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
United States	54.7	55.6	57.6	60.4	63.0	65.1	66.5	68.5	71.2	73.8	75.2	76.6
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	53.9	55.2	55.9	57.1	58.0	58.5	58.4	58.8	59.2	60.1	59.9	59.8

1/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 35. Corn trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0
Former Soviet Union ²	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
Egypt	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6
Other N. Africa & Middle East	10.2	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.3
Japan	16.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5
South Korea	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.5
Taiwan	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
China	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.7	5.0	5.8	6.8	7.3
Indonesia	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Malaysia	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Other Asia & Oceania	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Mexico	4.0	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.4
Central America & Caribbean	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9
Brazil	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other South America	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other foreign ⁴	5.3	4.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
United States	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total trade	74.2	74.1	74.5	76.8	79.1	81.2	83.2	85.5	88.6	90.7	93.0	94.8
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ¹	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
China	8.6	10.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.9
Argentina	9.5	8.1	8.5	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.7
Brazil	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Republic of South Africa	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Eastern Europe	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.7	7.0
Former Soviet Union ²	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other foreign	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
United States	48.0	48.9	50.8	53.3	55.9	57.8	59.1	61.0	63.5	66.0	67.3	68.6
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	64.6	66.0	68.2	69.5	70.7	71.2	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.8	72.4	72.3

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 36. Sorghum trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Japan	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Mexico	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
North Africa & Middle East	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South America	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other ¹	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total trade	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Australia	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other foreign	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
United States	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	86.6	92.9	82.9	86.0	86.4	86.9	87.1	87.5	88.1	88.6	88.9	89.2

1/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 37. Barley trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Japan	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taiwan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
China	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
European Union ²	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Latin America ³	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Algeria	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Saudi Arabia	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
Morocco	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Tunisia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Iran	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkey	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other N. Africa & M. East	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other foreign ⁴	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
United States	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total trade	17.1	16.1	17.7	18.1	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.4	20.7
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ²	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.0
Australia	3.7	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Canada	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Former Soviet Union ¹	5.9	8.0	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8
Eastern Europe	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other foreign	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

1/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

3/ Includes Mexico.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 38. Wheat trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
Importers												
Algeria	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Egypt	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1
Morocco	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Iran	6.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
Turkey	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other N. Africa & Middle East	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.1
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2
Mexico	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6
Central America & Caribbean	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Brazil	7.1	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9
Other South America	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
European Union ²	9.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Former Soviet Union ³	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
Japan	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
South Korea	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Philippines	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
Indonesia	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.0
China	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.1
Pakistan	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Other Asia & Oceania	9.4	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.5
Other ⁴	5.4	5.4	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Total trade	109.0	101.6	106.6	111.1	114.7	117.2	120.6	123.5	126.6	129.9	133.0	135.2
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
Exporters												
European Union ²	11.5	15.5	12.5	15.0	17.0	17.5	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.0
Canada	16.5	9.0	13.5	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.6	17.0	17.2
Australia	16.4	6.0	14.5	16.1	17.9	17.8	18.7	19.1	19.1	20.8	20.6	20.8
Argentina	10.8	9.3	11.5	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.6
Former Soviet Union ³	14.0	19.3	15.9	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.8	15.3	16.0	16.3	17.3	17.8
Eastern Europe	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9
India	3.0	6.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
China	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other foreign	5.0	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
United States	26.2	25.9	24.5	23.8	23.8	25.2	25.9	26.5	27.2	27.2	27.9	28.6
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	24.0	25.4	23.0	21.4	20.8	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	20.9	21.0	21.1

1/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

3/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 39. Rice trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mexico	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Central America/Caribbean	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Brazil	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other South America	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
European Union ¹	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Former Soviet Union ²	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Central and Eastern Europe	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Japan	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.6
Malaysia	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Philippines	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Other Asia & Oceania	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Iraq	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Iran	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Saudia Arabia	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other N. Africa & M. East	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
Republic of South Africa	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Unaccounted	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
United States	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total imports	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.6	28.3	28.9	29.6	30.3	31.0	31.7	32.5	33.3
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Australia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Argentina	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other South America	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
European Union ¹	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
India	6.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3
Pakistan	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Thailand	6.5	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2
Vietnam	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
Other foreign	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
United States	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Total exports	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.6	28.3	28.9	29.6	30.3	31.0	31.7	32.5	33.3
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	11.4	11.9	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.4

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

3/ Excludes Republic of South Africa

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 40. All cotton trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	<i>Imports, million bales</i>											
Importers												
European Union ¹	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
Former Soviet Union ²	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Indonesia	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Thailand	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
India	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Brazil	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Eastern Europe	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other Asia & Oceania	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7
Japan	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
South Korea	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
China	0.4	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.5
Taiwan	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Turkey	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Mexico	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Other	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Total imports	29.0	29.4	31.4	31.9	32.3	32.7	33.2	33.6	34.1	34.6	35.1	35.6
	<i>Exports, million bales</i>											
Exporters												
Former Soviet Union ²	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Australia	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Argentina	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Pakistan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
China	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Egypt	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other Latin America	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	4.6	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
Other foreign	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
United States	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Total exports	29.0	29.4	31.1	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.9	33.3	33.8	34.3	34.8	35.3
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	37.9	36.7	33.8	33.4	33.1	32.7	32.4	32.0	31.2	30.8	30.3	29.9

1/ Includes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 41. Soybean trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	19.9	20.2	19.1	19.5	19.1	19.2	18.9	19.1	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.7
Japan	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
South Korea	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Taiwan	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mexico	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.0
Former Soviet Union ²	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Eastern Europe	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	10.4	14.0	15.2	15.9	17.1	18.3	19.4	20.5	21.8	23.2	24.7	26.4
Malaysia	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Indonesia	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Other	8.5	9.8	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.9
Total imports	55.0	60.6	60.4	62.5	64.0	65.9	67.5	69.4	71.4	73.6	75.7	78.0
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	6.0	9.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Brazil	15.0	20.9	20.9	22.1	23.2	24.9	26.4	28.1	30.0	32.2	34.3	36.3
Other South America	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
China	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other foreign	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
United States	28.9	24.2	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.2	25.2
Total exports	55.0	60.6	60.4	62.5	64.0	65.9	67.5	69.4	71.4	73.6	75.7	78.0
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	52.6	40.0	41.0	40.7	40.0	38.8	37.9	36.8	35.6	34.4	33.2	32.3

1/ Includes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 42. Soybean meal trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	21.2	21.2	21.2	22.0	21.5	22.0	21.7	22.4	22.3	22.8	22.7	23.6
Former Soviet Union ²	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Eastern Europe	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Japan	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Southeast Asia	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5
Latin America	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4
North Africa & Middle East	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9
Other	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7
Total imports	45.1	46.9	47.0	48.7	49.0	50.1	50.7	52.0	52.7	53.9	54.7	56.0
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	15.8	17.5	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.8	19.2	20.1	21.1	22.0	22.7	23.3
Brazil	11.3	13.5	13.1	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.0	14.2	14.4	15.0
Other South America	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
China	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
India	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
European Union ¹	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Other foreign	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
United States	6.8	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
Total exports	45.1	46.9	47.0	48.7	49.0	50.1	50.7	52.0	52.7	53.9	54.7	56.0
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	15.0	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.4

1/ Includes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 43. Soybean oil trade baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
China	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
India	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Other Asia	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Latin America	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
North Africa & Middle East	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Former Soviet Union & Eastern Europe ²	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total imports	9.1	10.2	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.3
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4
Brazil	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
European Union ¹	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other foreign	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
United States	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total exports	9.1	10.2	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.3
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	12.4	10.2	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7

1/ Includes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 44. Beef trade baseline projections

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
United States	1,435	1,500	1,500	1,536	1,572	1,472	1,387	1,336	1,296	1,246	1,202	1,155
Japan	955	700	860	903	937	970	993	1,011	1,022	1,032	1,039	1,046
South Korea	246	390	420	408	416	429	444	456	469	481	493	503
Taiwan	78	95	100	104	108	110	114	116	119	122	125	128
Philippines	104	115	130	157	162	164	170	177	185	193	203	212
European Union ¹	413	500	530	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505
Russia	653	700	740	781	841	854	876	886	931	958	993	1,020
Eastern Europe	68	53	60	72	69	67	63	58	53	49	43	40
Egypt	105	150	200	210	212	216	220	224	228	232	236	240
Saudi Arabia	66	72	74	75	76	76	80	82	85	87	91	93
Mexico	426	440	445	492	477	506	562	590	630	661	699	727
Canada	299	330	325	327	329	331	333	335	337	339	341	343
Major importers	4,848	5,045	5,384	5,569	5,705	5,701	5,747	5,773	5,858	5,905	5,971	6,013
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
United States	1,029	1,119	1,148	1,150	1,202	1,257	1,287	1,328	1,368	1,419	1,441	1,465
Australia	1,395	1,420	1,500	1,451	1,469	1,507	1,488	1,508	1,496	1,508	1,502	1,518
New Zealand	500	510	530	556	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
Other Asia	432	445	460	500	502	502	508	524	528	541	542	554
European Union ¹	572	530	570	620	670	720	770	817	817	817	817	817
Eastern Europe	114	84	96	111	115	115	109	113	108	109	104	105
Ukraine	124	120	110	139	145	154	158	166	171	179	186	191
Argentina	168	280	340	345	354	362	371	378	386	394	402	409
Brazil	748	838	925	940	959	997	994	1,002	1,012	1,033	1,044	1,065
Canada	574	625	600	646	645	649	657	673	685	701	715	731
Major exporters	5,656	5,971	6,279	6,458	6,609	6,815	6,892	7,057	7,122	7,251	7,302	7,405

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 45. Pork trade baseline projections

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
United States	431	479	490	453	470	472	483	488	500	503	510	513
Japan	1,068	1,125	1,150	1,121	1,143	1,163	1,181	1,200	1,217	1,235	1,251	1,266
China	58	60	70	81	93	101	119	116	132	141	157	167
Hong Kong	260	285	300	300	300	306	315	321	331	340	349	356
South Korea	123	145	150	153	156	159	162	165	168	171	174	177
Russia	560	700	710	707	728	712	735	743	773	796	828	834
Mexico	294	300	310	345	345	396	406	454	477	494	499	509
Canada	91	100	105	107	108	110	111	113	114	115	116	117
Major importers	2,885	3,194	3,285	3,267	3,343	3,417	3,512	3,599	3,713	3,793	3,884	3,939
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
United States	708	720	735	701	711	745	762	800	814	839	867	892
Brazil	337	400	430	455	476	518	502	509	531	579	580	585
Canada	727	800	815	854	860	879	896	915	928	948	964	983
Mexico	61	60	60	63	64	65	66	67	69	70	72	74
European Union ¹	1,235	1,300	1,325	1,345	1,355	1,360	1,350	1,345	1,350	1,360	1,350	1,355
Eastern Europe	248	243	237	270	263	297	304	340	342	370	377	404
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	20	25	25
China	139	225	200	128	127	127	124	128	126	128	127	128
Major exporters	3,455	3,748	3,802	3,816	3,856	3,991	4,004	4,113	4,175	4,313	4,363	4,447

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 46. Poultry trade baseline projections

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Importers												
Russia	1,445	1,385	1,465	1,473	1,469	1,466	1,467	1,470	1,474	1,475	1,472	1,483
European Union ¹	504	670	720	798	786	769	759	749	742	737	737	737
Japan	710	750	700	749	767	778	789	806	820	833	846	861
Hong Kong	239	245	243	251	256	263	268	276	281	288	294	301
China	473	380	350	366	385	412	444	450	468	502	522	462
South Korea	90	103	98	110	114	118	122	126	130	135	140	145
Saudi Arabia	399	390	385	418	424	435	447	463	476	492	506	523
Mexico	406	415	470	495	515	535	550	565	580	595	615	635
Canada	78	78	86	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106
Major importers	4,344	4,416	4,517	4,750	4,807	4,870	4,942	5,002	5,070	5,159	5,236	5,254
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Exporters												
Brazil	1,310	1,500	1,406	1,486	1,529	1,565	1,609	1,630	1,668	1,712	1,758	1,781
European Union ¹	979	1,020	1,050	1,037	1,051	1,085	1,100	1,123	1,144	1,179	1,201	1,221
Hungary	59	62	64	72	88	99	105	113	119	131	138	141
China	489	400	400	396	374	343	307	318	311	309	303	267
Thailand	425	415	435	458	466	482	497	504	515	530	543	549
Saudi Arabia	20	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	26	27	28
United States	2,742	2,514	2,694	2,744	2,796	2,844	2,889	2,935	2,971	3,006	3,035	3,065
Major exporters	6,024	5,931	6,069	6,213	6,325	6,441	6,532	6,648	6,753	6,893	7,006	7,052

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

The projections were completed in November 2002 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.